Amendments to the Claims:

The listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

Claims 1-67. (Canceled)

Claim 68. (New) A process for treating a permeable architectural material by impregnation, comprising:

spraying onto the architectural material having a surface to be treated, selected from the group consisting of fascia or building coatings, paving stones, architectonic concrete, tiles or any material based on a cement composition, concrete objects, terracotta, slate and stone, one or more liquid phase dispersions of at least one photocatalytic metal oxide or sulfide compound and at least one compound which promotes the adhesion of the photocatalytic compound to the architectural material, whereby, after spraying, removing the liquid phase of the dispersion from the surface of the architectural material and curing the at least one adhesion promoter spontaneously in ambient atmosphere.

Claim 69. (New) The process according to Claim 68, wherein the photocatalyst is titanium oxide in at least partially crystallized anatase form.

Claim 70. (New) The process according to Claim 68, wherein the photocatalyst is a particulate material having an average diameter of not more than 150 nm and is prepared as an aqueous colloidal suspension.

Claim 71. (New) The process according to Claim 70, wherein the photocatalyst is a particulate material having an average diameter of not more than 100 nm.

Claim 72. (New) The process according to Claim 71, wherein the photocatalyst is a particulate material having an average diameter between 20 nm and 60 nm.

Claim 73. (New) The process according to Claim 68, wherein the at least one adhesion promoter is soluble or dispersible in an aqueous phase.

Claim 74. (New) The process according to Claim 68, wherein the adhesion promoter, once sprayed onto the surface and impregnated into the architectural material, becomes fixed by curing initiated by a chemical or physical change, thereby essentially insolubilizing the applied material in an aqueous medium.

Claim 75. (New) The process according to Claim 68, wherein the chemical or physical change is hydrolysis, carbonation, cross-linking or coalescence.

Claim 76. (New) The process according to Claim 68, wherein the adhesion promoter is a tetraalkoxide or trialkoxide organometallic compound of the formula $M(OR)_4$ or

$M(OR)_3R'$, wherein M is Ti or Zr and R and R' are each a linear or branched C_{1-6}-alkyl group, which are identical or different, a metal halide or a silicon alkoxide.

Claim 77. (New) The process according to Claim 68, wherein the adhesion promoter is an alkali or alkaline earth metal silicate or an aluminosilicate.

Claim 78. (New) The process according to Claim 77, wherein the adhesion promoter is potassium, sodium or lithium silicate.

Claim 79. (New) The process according to Claim 68, wherein the adhesion promoter is a polysiloxane.

Claim 80. (New) The process according to Claim 68, wherein the liquid phase of the dispersion is aqueous.

Claim 81. (New) The process according to Claim 68, wherein a single liquid dispersion comprising the photocatalyst compound and the adhesion promoter is sprayed onto the architectural material.

Claim 82. (New) The process according to Claim 68, wherein one or more dispersions containing photocatalytic compounds and one or more dispersions containing adhesion promoters are simultaneously or sequentially sprayed onto the architectural material.

Claim 83. (New) The process according to Claim 82, wherein, in sequence, a dispersion containing a photocatalytic compound is sprayed onto the architectural material followed by spraying one or more dispersions containing adhesion promoters.

Claim 84. (New) The process according to Claim 68, wherein the impregnation of applied material into the architectural material ranges to a depth ranging to 400 m from the surface.

Claim 85. (New) The process according to Claim 84, wherein the impregnation of applied material into the architectural material ranges to a depth ranging to 100 m.

Claim 86. (New) The process according to Claim 68, wherein the liquid dispersions of photocatalyst compound and adhesion promoter are prepared and packaged in concentrated form, which dispersions are diluted or mixed immediately prior to use.

Claim 87. (New) The process according to Claim 68, wherein the liquid dispersions prepared each comprise at least one dispersion stabilizer selected from the group consisting of chelating agents, β-diketones, acids, glycol compounds and silane polycarboxylates.

Claim 88. (New) The process according to Claim 68, wherein the dispersion of the photocatalyst compound when ready to spray is adjusted to a solids content of not more than 30 % by wt.

Claim 89. (New) The process according to Claim 88, wherein the dispersion of the photocatalyst compound when ready to spray is adjusted to a solids content of not more than 10 % by wt.

Claim 90. (New) The process according to Claim 89, wherein the dispersion of the photocatalyst compound when ready to spray is adjusted to a solids content of at least 0.5 % by wt.

Claim 91. (New) The process according to Claim 90, wherein the dispersion of the photocatalyst compound when ready to spray is adjusted to a solids content between 1 % and 5 % by wt.

Claim 92. (New) The process according to Claim 68, wherein the dispersion of the adhesion promoter compound when ready to spray is adjusted to a solids content of at least 0.2 to not more than 20 % by wt.

Claim 93. (New) The process according to Claim 92, wherein the dispersion of the adhesion promoter is adjusted to a solids content of at least 0.25 to not more than 2 % by wt.

Claim 94. (New) The process according to Claim 68, wherein the amounts of photocatalytic compounds and adhesion promoter compounds fixed within the architectural material are at least 0.5 to not more than 10 g/m^2 of surface treated.

Claim 95. (New) The process according to Claim 94, wherein the amounts of photocatalytic compounds and adhesion promoter compounds fixed within the architectural material are at least 1 to not more than 10 g/m^2 of surface treated.

Claim 96. (New) The process according to Claim 68, wherein removal of the liquid phase of the dispersion(s) and curing of the at least one adhesion promoter occurs in the absence of a post-treatment.

Claim 97. (New) A method of treating a permeable architectural material by impregnation, comprising:

spraying an aqueous liquid dispersion comprising:

i) a photocatalytic metal oxide or sulfide particulate compound;

ii) at least one organometallic compound, alkali or alkaline earth silicate or aluminosilicate, polysiloxane or silicon alkoxide; and

iii) optionally at least one additive selected from the group consisting of a β-diketone, an acid and a glycol compound onto a permeable architectural material, having a surface to be treated, selected from the group consisting of fascia or building coatings, paving stones, architectonic concrete, tiles or any material based on a cement composition, concrete objects, terracotta, slate and stone, thereby imparting anti-soiling, antifungal and/or antibacterial properties to the treated architectural material.